

GERMAN PRINCES OFFEND WILHELM.

He Is Piqued by the Absence of Many from the Ber- lin Celebrations.

England's Hostility to the Father- land Has Not Shaken the Triple Alliance.

Jacques St. Cere's Attempt to Get an Interview with the Emperor Through Mme. Parlaghi

AN UNWELCOME EDITOR TURNS UP.

Herr Gehlen Promises to Publish More Political Scandals—Robert T. Knebs Says He Will Produce the Real Trotting Mare Bethel.

Berlin, Jan. 19.—The absence of Prince Luitpold, Regent of Bavaria, the King of Württemberg and other South German princes from the celebrations which took place in Berlin yesterday, upon the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the German Empire, had been widely commented upon as indicating the existence of some tension in their relations with the Kaiser.

The explanation given by Prince Luitpold in response to the Emperor's invitation explains the absence of the others, as well as his own failure to be present. Prince Luitpold, in regretting his inability to attend, informed the Emperor that he was under obligations to preside at the local celebrations held in commemoration of the coronation of King William of Prussia as Emperor of Germany. This was certainly a good reason for his non-attendance, but it was nevertheless highly displeasing to the Emperor, who had desired to make himself the center of a grand state function, at which all of the heads of the federal States should be in attendance. Therefore His Majesty sent his highest court official—Prince Karl von Hohenlohe-Oehringen—to Munich with a pressing invitation for the Prince Regent to be present at the Berlin celebrations, but the Prince Regent returned a courteous refusal to alter his plans.

Similar refusals were received from other princely quarters, and these put the Emperor in the worst of humor, from which state of mind he recovered, however, upon receiving promises from Prince Luitpold and the other princes that they would be present at the fetes on the occasion of the birthday of the Emperor on January 27. This function will be the culminating point of the season, and it is understood that, besides the South German Princes, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Grand Duke of Baden and a number of other equally exalted personages will be in attendance.

It has now been arranged that the Crown Prince and his brother, Prince Eitel-Friedrich, will be in Berlin for the purpose of pursuing their studies until April 15, and it is likely that all of the children of the imperial family will accompany their parents to Aachen in April.

The Emperor and Empress are projecting a yachting cruise in the Mediterranean, and will visit the Czar and Czarina of Russia in the East. The Emperor's report, at some French port. The Emperor, in the course of his stay at Aachen, will also meet the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria at some place which has not yet been fixed, or if it has been, it has not been known.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE UNSHAKEN.

All the stories in circulation to the effect that the Triple Alliance has been shaken through England's hostility to Germany are semi-officially declared to be utterly without foundation. None of the powers concerned, according to this authority, has suggested the slightest modification of the terms of the Dreikaiserbund, or intimated any desire to withdraw therefrom.

Both the Berlin and Vienna governments are interested in the ventures of Italy in Abyssinia, and are fully conscious of the consequent drain upon the resources which are weakening her as an ally, but that is held to be no sufficient reason why the stability of the Triple Alliance should be shaken.

MME. PARLAGHI AND JACQUES ST. CERE.

There is quite a scandal attaching to the connection between Mme. Vilma Parlaghi, the artist, who was so highly favored by the Emperor, and M. Rosenthal, the Parisian journalist, professionally known as Jacques St. Cere, who is now in prison in Paris under charges of blackmail in connection with the successful schemes to blackmail the late Max Lebendy, the young millionaire, who died recently while serving out his term of imprisonment in the French army.

Mme. Parlaghi came to the full front of notoriety when the Emperor, against the verdict of the Berlin Academy, decided to award to her the grand gold medal. Of this mark of imperial favor the German art world has continued to refuse recognition of her claims, and the court for certain reasons did not encourage any advancement of such claims.

Mme. Parlaghi became acquainted with Rosenthal in Paris. According to common report here Rosenthal visited her at her studio in Berlin and promised to obtain for her the French Cross of the Legion of Honor if she could obtain for him an interview with the Emperor, or even an opportunity to converse with him by an apparently accidental meeting with him in her studio.

This may or may not be true, but according to an interview with Mme. Parlaghi, published in the Frankfurt Zeitung, the lady admitted having seen Rosenthal in her studio, but declared the meeting took place in Paris, and not in Berlin, as alleged. Rosenthal, she continued, asked her to obtain for him an interview with the Kaiser, and promised in return for the favor to get her the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

Mme. Parlaghi told the Zeitung interviewer that she positively declined to entertain the proposition, informing M. Rosenthal that she would neither mix herself up in politics nor accept a mark of distinction which she had not earned as an artist.

THE TROTTER-HORSE AFFAIR.

The case of the American horse owner, Robert T. Knebs, who was convicted last Monday and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 1,000 marks for starting on the German tracks an entry alleged to have been the mare Bethel under the name of Nellie Knebs, has taken developments which may lead to diplomatic communications between Berlin and Washington.

One of the German Consuls in the United States, it appears, in certifying to the signatures appended to the depositions of some of Knebs's witnesses, characterized the witnesses as unworthy of belief and declared that their testimony was only worth so many dollars, implying that they were paid for what they had sworn to and had sworn to only what they had been paid for. Such a statement, accompanying the document received here is held to be a breach of the law.

The Consul, it is contended, had no right to communicate to his Government his personal ideas of the character of the American witnesses, nor had he the right to take any other course than to send the papers to Berlin for what they were worth and without comment.

The authorities are further puzzled to know what to do with the mare Bethel, or Nellie Knebs, which, according to the judgment of the court, was forfeited to the State. Knebs has given notice of appeal against the verdict and sentence against him, and pending the decision of the Imperial Court upon the appeal the mare, which has been seized in accordance with the judgment of the court of trial, must be kept at the expense of the authorities. If Knebs succeeds in his appeal he will claim damages from the authorities for any deterioration in the form or condition of the mare, and if he can prove that there has been any there can scarcely be any successful appeal against such a finding.

Knebs says he was very much surprised at the verdict of the jury in his case, and declares that he will produce the real Bethel, which is now in America, before



Emma Iannichelli

the Imperial Court when the hearing of his appeal comes up.

WILL RAKE UP POLITICAL SCANDALS.

Herr H. J. Gehlen, once notorious as the editor of an old Berlin paper called the Reichslocke, has returned to Berlin after a twenty years' residence in London, where he lived under the name of J. B. Keller.

Prince Bismarck suppressed the Reichslocke in 1875, and Gehlen immediately disappeared from Berlin. For ten years he acted as the London correspondent of the semi-official Berlin Post. Since his return to Berlin he has resuscitated the Reichslocke and in recent articles has made disclosures which involve Herr Tiedemann, an attaché of the Foreign Office, who is accused by Gehlen of having dictated articles to the editor of the Berlin Post. He further promises to publish proofs that a certain German Socialist leader was in close connection with the late General Boulanger, their letters being exchanged in London.

Gehlen knows a good deal that is likely to add to the already numerous political scandals.

The celebration which took place in Dresden yesterday in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Empire was very imposing. In the evening there was a grand torchlight procession, in which 3,000 persons participated. The populace was very enthusiastic and the King on his appearance received an ovation.

In Munich the celebration terminated with a grand state banquet, at which Prince Regent Luitpold toasted the Kaiser in the warmest terms. The Emperor was heartily cheered.

The Emperor at last evening's banquet in the White Hall of the Schloss congratulated Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten, Prussian Minister of Agriculture, upon his anti-Agrarian speech in the Reichstag in the debate on Count von Kanitz's grain monopoly bill.

The police dispersed several Socialist mass meetings in Dresden yesterday because of the violence of the language indulged in by the speaker, who protested against the threats of the government to curtail the suffrage.

The banking firm of Muller & Thomson, of Hamburg, are about to finance a loan of 12,000,000 marks for the Government of Guatemala for the purpose of constructing a railway.

Mrs. E. K. Sunderland and Miss M. F. Potter, of the United States, are visiting the Berlin elementary schools for the purpose of studying the system.

Judge Brausewetter, who presided at many trials of editors for lese majeste and other press offences, died yesterday from paralysis.

REPUBLICANS MAKING READY.

Sub-Committee on Convention Meets in St. Louis To-day.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 19.—The Republican National Committee Sub-Committee on Convention is to meet at the Southern Hotel here to-morrow. Three of the members are now in the city, and the others will arrive to-night. Mr. H. C. Kerens has been at home here for some time. Mr. John W. Ewing, who holds the proxy of Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin, arrived last night, as did Mr. John R. Tanner, of Illinois, with the proxy of Committee-man Campbell, from that State. Mr. Tanner, as well as Mr. Campbell, is a member of the National Committee.

One of the things to be done by the sub-committee is the election of sergeant-at-arms for the convention. Mr. Ewing has brought a candidate with him in the person of George M. Wiswell, of Milwaukee, Wis. In the matter of Presidential preference Mr. Ewing says that Wisconsin's choice in the convention for President will be McKinley if the rank and file have their say, but other candidates are mentioned, Harrison, as each an army of friends.

SHE SLEPT WITH THE RATS FOR THE PROTECTION OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Alleged Cruelty of a Father and a Stepmother to a Seven- Year-Old Child.

Says They Took Away Her Clothes and Thrust Her into the Cellar at Night.

FOUND THERE BY A POLICEMAN.

Nearly Starved and Her Body Gnawed by Rats—Stepmother Says She Pre- ferred This to a Warm Bed Upside.

Little Emma Iannichelli, a pretty, black-eyed girl of seven years, stood before Magistrate Braun in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday and told of the brutality she had been subjected to by her father, Luigi Iannichelli, storekeeper for Dr. Louis C. Cassella, an apothecary, of No. 110 Mott street.

At about 10 o'clock Saturday night a woman told Policeman John J. Bryan, of the Mulberry Street Station, that there was a child starving to death in the cellar of No. 110 Mott street. She refused to give her name. The officer went to the cellar at once, and there, in a dark corner, found little Emma asleep on the floor. Her only clothing was part of an old gunny sack, which she had wrapped about her waist and fastened by means of a string. As the officer approached her a half-dozen rats scurried away.

The girl said her father was employed by Dr. Cassella and lived with her stepmother in the rear of the store, and that he had made her sleep in the cellar. The father was placed under arrest. Wrapping his overcoat about the child, the policeman took her to the station house, where the father was locked up. The girl was sent to the society rooms, at Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, where she was fed and properly clothed.

The child is very bright and speaks English fluently. When she appeared in court yesterday she was attired in a brand-new suit furnished by the society. "I never had such nice clothes before," said little Emma. She told Officer King of the Gory Society, that her mother lives in New Haven.



Her father and mother parted some years ago and she remained with her mother until late in the fall, when her mother was taken ill and could no longer care for her. Then she was sent to her father in this city. Her stepmother did not take kindly to the child. A few nights ago she rebelled against her father's charge of her, and she was whipped. Then her scanty clothing was removed and she was thrust down the black cellar.

That night, she says, she found the gunny sack and made it into a covering extending from her knees to within a few inches of her shoulders. She could not sleep, she said, for the cold. She covered herself with some newspapers and made herself as comfortable as possible, when a new danger arose. The cellar was infested with rats. She kicked at them and frightened them away for awhile, and finally they became bolder, and during the night, as she dozed off, three of them bit her on the leg. She said that Dr. Meenan, a veterinary surgeon on Broome street, had cauterized the wounds. At the rooms of the Gory Society two scars were found on her as she had described.

Iannichelli, a dark, thick-set Italian, below the average height, denied the girl's story. He was represented by Lawyer Oliver Keane, through whom he stated that he was not a resident of the State, and that he was a respectable man, and a good father. He had applied to the Gory Society to take charge of her on two occasions, but they refused on the ground that he was not a resident of the State. Officer King preferred a charge against him of endangering the health and life of a child.

"Why did you keep her in a cold cellar without any clothing?" asked the court. The fellow hesitated a moment, and then replied that she was a wild girl, and that was the only way in which he could control her. The child had to be lifted up in the arms of an officer to enable the magistrate to see her. She was so small that her head did not reach the top of the desk. And you say that this infant is a ward?" remarked the court. "Will you adjourn this case until Tuesday afternoon to enable the society to make a thorough investigation, and in the meantime you will be locked up."

Lawyer Keane succeeded in having the bail set at \$500, which was not furnished, and the father was sent to the Toubes.

Mrs. Iannichelli was exceedingly indignant when seen at the drug store later in the day. She denounced little Emma as an ungrateful liar. She showed a marriage certificate, to the effect that she was married to Emma's father three years ago at the City Hall, and the ceremony was afterward repeated in the Italian Roman Catholic Church in Baxter street. She said little Emma's mother was an unmarried liar. She showed a marriage certificate, to the effect that she was married to Emma's father three years ago at the City Hall, and the ceremony was afterward repeated in the Italian Roman Catholic Church in Baxter street. She said little Emma's mother was an unmarried liar. She showed a marriage certificate, to the effect that she was married to Emma's father three years ago at the City Hall, and the ceremony was afterward repeated in the Italian Roman Catholic Church in Baxter street. She said little Emma's mother was an unmarried liar.

THE PROTECTION OF MARRIED WOMEN.

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necessity for a separation. The Magistrate said the assault did not justify him in granting a separation.

At the North London Police Court came up the case of a man who abandoned his wife and boy in 1886, since when she had supported herself. The husband, under cross-examination, avowed that during the ten years after he abandoned her she, on one occasion, committed an act of infidelity with another man.

"But," he said, "she was tempted at a time when she wanted food for herself and child." She was now a machinist, and had always been of excellent repute.

THE NEW LAW FAILS TO PROTECT.

A well-dressed woman, from Walton street, Chelsea, asked Mr. De Rutzen, at Westminster, if the new Matrimonial Causes act applied to her case. Her husband had started in coming in late again (laughter), and when she threatened to leave him on this account, he said, "Very well, he should only be too pleased."

As he walked into a good home belonging to her when she married him, she desired to know whether she could take away some of the furniture and obtain a small allowance. The Magistrate asked: "You are still living with your husband?" Applicant said she was until Tuesday, but she could not stay with a man who threatened to end her career with a hammer or chopper.

Mr. De Rutzen refused to grant a summons, but directed that the applicant's husband should be cautioned by a warrant of fieri.

There is no need for further illustration of how the new Married Women's Protection act fails to protect married women. I submit these facts, all taken from the greatest and most reliable newspaper in England, to the consideration of those who are noticing the trend of thought concerning marriage and the relations of men and women.

Perhaps we can all see now how Hardy came to write "Jude the Obscure," and we certainly can see more clearly than before what Edith Lancheater meant when she said she would be no worse off unmarried.



then married if she bore children and was deserted by the man she lived with. Unmarried she would be free to keep her furniture and home and children. But as things were moving in England to-day she would be no better than any chattel of furniture if her husband abandoned her and failed to make his own way in the world and come West to seek his fortune. He drifted to San Jose a few months ago, but failed to find employment.

DISHEARTENED, HE STOLE.

A Brooklyn Boy Jailed in California for Petty Larceny.

San Jose, Cal., Jan. 19.—Stanley Beadle, nineteen years of age, was sentenced to forty days in the county jail yesterday for petty larceny. Young Beadle came to California about a year ago from Brooklyn, N. Y., where he claims his father is a wealthy rope manufacturer. The boy preferred to make his own way in the world and came West to seek his fortune. He drifted to San Jose a few months ago, but failed to find employment.

Last Monday a friend secured a room for him in a private boarding house, and Beadle at once took possession. The room had been occupied by the young ladies of the family, and in the hurry of vacating it for the new boarder a jewel case was overlooked. It contained diamonds and other valuables worth several hundred dollars, and penniless and discouraged, the youth could not resist the temptation to appropriate two fine diamonds and several studs, which he sold to several persons about town. The loss was reported to the police, and detectives recovered the gems to-day and then arrested Beadle.

He broke down and confessed, and said he had been driven to steal because he had been disappointed in his expectations of receiving a remittance from home and was without funds. In consideration of his youth and change of petty larceny instead of grand larceny was preferred against him. He is a very bright lad, and Justice Gass was loath to send him to jail, but there was no alternative.

No rope manufacturer by the name of Beadle appears in the Brooklyn City Directory.

CHESS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Lasker and Pillsbury Play a Draw—Con- test of Local Players.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 19.—The final sitting in the fifth round of the international chess masters' tournament took place to-day, the results being as follows: Lasker and Pillsbury drew after 49 moves; Tschigorin beat Steinitz after 44 moves. The openings were queen's gambit declined in both games.

The record up to date:

Players	Wons.	Lost.
Lasker	5	5
Pillsbury	5	5
Steinitz	7	7
Tschigorin	7	7
Totals	30	30

LIFE INSURANCE WAR WITH GERMANY.

Alleged Misleading Promises of American Agents Caused the Conflict.

Prussian Government to Enforce a Demand for an Inspection of Business Methods.

NEW YORK COMPANIES INVOLVED.

The Charge Against Them Is That They Made Promises Impossible of Ful- fillment in Order to Secure New Business.

By Walter Jaeger.

Berlin, Jan. 19.—The so-called German-American life insurance conflict, which has been bitterly discussed in the daily newspapers of both countries, is far from being settled. On the contrary, it is more virile than ever, and has been sharply revived during the past few days through the positive and unmistakable announcement of the Prussian Government. This is to the effect that the officials of that Government having the matter in charge will not recede, in the slightest degree, from the stand taken against the American life insurance companies involved. These are the New York Life, Equitable and Mutual companies.

The direct cause and reason for the trouble arose in the demand of the Prussian Government for the same privileges of inspecting the business methods, finances and resources of the American companies that it always demands from German life insurance institutions. This privilege was refused by the American companies, and the consequence was that the Prussian Government acted promptly in its well-known inclusive manner.

The Prussian Minister of the Interior in 1890 requested an exhaustive report on the subject from the National Bureau of Insurance, which is under his control. In this report, known as the "provisional report," submitted in 1891, the New York Life, Equitable and Mutual companies were held responsible for the decay of the insurance business in Germany and were charged directly with making corrupting inducements to Prussian subjects. A supplementary report followed soon after, in which an attempt was made to establish the accusation made in the first report.

FALLACIOUS PROMISES.

It is charged in this report that the American companies sought to induce new business by making promises which it was simply impossible to fulfill. The prospectuses and insurance schemes of these companies, according to the report, contained promises of profits to the policy holders which were out of all proportion to the earnings that could possibly be attained.

To sustain the charges the report, among other things, quoted the concluding paragraph of a communication from the Equitable company, which had recently been promulgated:

"Inasmuch as the dividends for the various combinations are naturally equal, it follows that so far as the usual policies for life are concerned, the interest on the premium is sufficient to secure the maintenance of the family, and that, as regards life policies with reduced payment and mixed policies—life and endowment—the life policy is not only issued free, but also involves a return dividend, which amounts from 3 to 4½ per cent compound interest on the whole payment by the policy holder."

The report then goes on to say:

"Those who know the principles upon which life insurance is based must see the absurdity of the claim that a company, after the expiration of a given period, can return to the insured the payments he made and also offer in addition to pay from 3 to 4½ per cent interest, and moreover, to pay all death claims in the meantime and also defray the expenses incidental to carrying on the business."

"On the layman, however, who is not in a position to ascertain whether such promises can be carried out, such inducements make an impression. He is thereby easily led to take out insurance, satisfied with the conviction that he is making a good bargain. The representatives of the American companies offer him life insurance more as a speculation than as a future provision for his family."

AN UNFAIR COMPETITION.

"The disappointment of such policy holders when they find that a large margin exists between their expectations at the end of the tentative period resulted not only in bitter accusations against the New York Life and Equitable companies, but affected all institutions engaged in life insurance to the injury of the entire business. Such victims lose no opportunity to claim that they were swindled by insurance people."

"Hence the American companies maintain an illegitimate competition with other life insurance companies. For they try to induce the public to believe, by their fabulous promises, that the other institutions which only offer to do what can be performed are not reliable. On the other hand, they make enemies of life insurance by the paltry results of fortunes, which invariably fall far behind what was promised, thereby, also, injuring the business of the other companies. That is the reason why the American companies are everywhere attacked by the domestic companies and why the agitation against their tentative promises became so general and attained such great force and magnitude."

Then follows the alleged proof, first, that the estimates of the New York Life and Equitable companies were always so high that their realization were actually precluded from the outset; second, that the real business results of the American companies in no manner justified them to expect more than moderate results; and finally—on which the greatest stress is laid—that such tentative promises were paid amounted to hardly more than one-half of what had been promised, or estimated at the time they were taken out, and that even this result was only obtained by the aid of artificial means.

In the conclusion of the report it is urged that, unquestionably, the time has arrived for the Government to cease to countenance such questionable business methods, for they involve the danger of a great collapse in the insurance business. The report says:

"But it is not the premium reserve question, as the layman generally believes, but the tentative question which makes the permanent exclusion of the American life insurance companies a necessity."

CAMPOS BID CUBA FAREWELL TO-DAY.

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the tone of all the articles was easily apparent as hostile.

The opposition grew so desperate at last that even such an extreme measure as deporting the Captain-General by force, as was done with General Dulce in the last war, was whispered, but when Campos notified the leaders of the volunteers that he knew of their plans and would crush them with the army at the first hostile move such talk subsided.

Campos resolutely declared in addition that he would not desert in face of the enemy, but it is now known that he cabled the Queen that if he was in the way of harmony at home he was willing to retire.

CAMPOS AGAIN DEFIANT.

Then followed the memorable meeting of the leaders of the three political parties. What has not transpired hitherto regarding this meeting is that after dictating to his private secretary, in the presence and hearing of the leaders, what was equivalent to his resignation, and which was subsequently cabled to Madrid, he turned to them and said, with an asperity unusual with him:

"Bear carefully in mind, gentlemen, that I am still Captain-General of this island and in command up to the minute the home Government may recall me. Meanwhile, however, I want no further murmurs, protests, cables or meetings, and as to the lower classes, have them understand I am not General Dulce and that I have soldiers at my command, and, considering General Sabas Marin as next in rank, I will immediately call him to take my place should he be recalled, as I much desire."

"I am told that the generals and soldiers will not fight as long as I am here. These generals are Spain's best, and I have no personal wish to check their patriotic duty. To you Automatonists, many thanks for the high consideration you have always held of me."

It is said that on the stairway going out an Automatonist addressed a Reformist and said: "What have you done? It is only fifteen days ago since you begged us to join you in an effort to make up a popular demonstration in Campos's favor and have him stay, and now you turn into the ranks of the ultra-Spanish party."

GOOD-BYE TO CAMPOS TO-DAY.

I am enabled to give the true report of the meeting on the authority of one of the representatives present.

General Marin arrived this morning after traveling all night. Havana will say goodbye to-morrow to the man to whom it is due that this war so far has been free from the horrors of the last. Marin will take charge when Campos goes, and until Campos's regularly appointed successor arrives.

Cepero, the brigadier-general whose capture I cabled recently, now claims protection from military trial as an American citizen, like Julio Sangnily. Consul Williams was permitted to visit him to-day. If his statement of having been naturalized in Buffalo can be verified, Consul Williams will demand a civil trial for him.

Solano, the chief of police who was recently relieved of his office, has been arrested and will be sent to Spain on the same steamer with Campos to-morrow.

A number of engagements are reported to-day. Both Colonel Galbis and Lieutenant-General Gaston telegraph skirmishes with Gomez. Galbis's fight occurred when the rebels crossed the line to Batabano going east.

Some houses at Pueblo Nuevo were burned by Gomez, who later was driven off. The losses were small on both sides. These fights took place about twenty miles from Havana.

CAMPOS'S RECALL A HASTY STEP.

A. Tallavir, ex-minister of the Spanish Cortes, said yesterday regarding Campos's recall that the General was the victim of impatience. "Had he been given more time to carry out his plan," said Senor Tallavir, "he would have been victorious. His plan was to prevent the capture of important cities. To do this he had to garrison them. Consequently he had comparatively few men left to cope with the insurgents. He never lost a battle in the ten years' war. He is an able general, and to recall him was simply yielding to public clamor. It was a hasty step."

SPAIN APPOINTS WEYLER.

He Is to Succeed Martinez Campos as Captain-General of Cuba and Will Sail for Havana on Saturday.

Madrid, Jan. 19.—It is officially stated here to-day that the Government has appointed General Weyler to succeed General Campos in Cuba.

He will sail from Barcelona for Havana on January 25.

The Queen Regent has accepted the resignation of the Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs. His successor is Senor Elduayen.

General Suarez Valdes has been appointed second in command under General Weyler.

CUBANS GETS A MILITARY MAN.

An Ex-Officer of the German Army En- gaged to Drill Their Cavalry.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 19.—Henry Floerich, Ind., for five years a drill sergeant in the German army, has accepted an offer from the Cuban patriots to join their forces and drill their cavalry. He closed out his liquor store here yesterday, and is preparing for an early departure.

St. Louis is the point of quiet departure of Americans for Cuba, and if intelligent rights are granted the insurgents several large expeditions will leave here equipped for active operations.

A DIAMOND IN THE GOOSE, And the Very Bird That Butcher Greenbaum Refused to Kill for His Dinner.

Was It Retribution for Denying the Wish of His Wife, Who Had Set Her Heart on Cooking It?

ONE OF HIS CUSTOMERS THE RICHER.

A Housewife, Who from Some Inexplicable Impulse Decided to Dress the Goose Herself, Found the Jewel, Worth \$150.

Louis Greenbaum keeps a little butcher shop at No. 202 East Third-second street, and the residents of that neighborhood have named him the "Diamond Butcher." But Mr. Greenbaum is not fond of the title. He says it is a mockery and a jeer, for he hasn't a diamond to his name. He did have one, however, and when he talks about it he walks outside of the shop, as though the place were too small to contain both him and his sorrow.

He had laid in a large stock of poultry for the Thanksgiving trade. There were Philadelphia capons, whose bodies were snug in a golden underwear of fat; plump turkeys from Long Island and up the State, and chickens big and little from all sections. But Greenbaum's greatest pride was in his geese. Never was such a display seen in the neighborhood. They were plump and tender, and their white lot was from Long Island and were beauties of barnyard culture. Greenbaum laid the greatest store by the Boston geese. When it came to culture, of course, the Long Island birds were not to be mentioned in the same breath with them.

It was a